(Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.)

Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 lakhs every year on the University when we do not get proper return from the University. Money spent must be well spent and must be utilised for the benefit of the people. Complaints that have been received, the complaints that have been alleged, should be really enquired into. I would earnestly urge on the Government to institute an enquiry into the affairs of this University including the complaints or the suggestions made so that we may improve the present working of the University and bring credit to the University. Formerly, as you all know, the Mysore University had a very good reputation; of the professors that adorned the University, the lecturers and readers that were in the University every Mysorean should be proud. But today what is the position? The position is the reverse. It is really regrettable that the University of Mysore, which had such a high reputation, has gone down in the estimate of the public and especially in the estimate of University people outside the Mysore State. I earnestly request the Government to institute an enquiry into these University affairs by a Judge of the High Court, by a Judge who is known to none of us and who can give a good and satisfactory report and advice to the Government, on which the Government should proceed to implement the recommendation in the report. With these few words I request the Government to accept this cut motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved:

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Government is one with the Hon'ble Member in accepting the principle that the prestige of the University should be kept up at as high a level as possible and necessary. But two factors are brought to the notice of this House. One is the principle of autonomy The University is a learned body and we have to concede that they should have as much freedom as possible under the Constitution and therefore whether there is case made out for enquiry of this nature is the point. The second factor is this. Both the Legislative Council as well as the Legislative Assembly are fully represented in the councils of the University, namely, the Senate as well as the University Council. From them we have receivied some complaints. But no case is made out for an enquiry of the kind suggested by the mover, namely, by a High Court Judge. We must respect the autonomy of the University as much as is possible. Even in the maintenance of the prestige of the University, it is better that we allow it to the University to shape its own policies. We request Hon'ble Members of this House who are its representatives in that body to interest themselves in the affair and bring it to a better level. With these remarks I have to request the Hon'ble mover of the cut motion to withdraw his cut motion.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—I seek the leave of the House to withdraw the cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

School Buildings in rural parts.

Sri G. NARAYANA GOWDA (Mulabagal—Srinivaspur).—I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head '37. Education' for Rs. 3,77,90,000 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to draw the attention of the Government regarding construction of school buildings in rural parts of the State)."

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಹಲವಾರು ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು ದಾನಿಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಆಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸುಪರ್ದಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ನಲುವಾಗಿ ಈ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವವರೇ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇವು ಬಹಳ ಹೀನಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ದಾನಿಗಳಿಂದ ದಾನರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಈ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಕಡೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿಗಾ ಕೊಡದಿರುವುದು ವ್ಯಸನಕರವಾದುದು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಖೋತಾ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,77,90,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1955 in respect of 'Education'."

The motion was adopted.

MYSORE SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954.

Motion to Consider—(Contd.)

5 P.M.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO (Tumkur).—Sir, I find from the supplementary List of Business that the consideration of Bills is to commence at half-past Five. But I have no objection to start now, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It was changed later.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—Sir, the Hon'ble the Minister for Revenue has proposed that this amending Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House. Therefore, Sir, the observations which I shall now make will be confined to a brief statement of the case for giving earnest consideration to some of the points which I think should engage the serious attention of the Select Committee. I have no desire enter into a general discussion of the scheme of the Sales Tax Act or the total effect and scope of the amending Bill. Nevertheless, I consider it very important that some of the points at least must be investigated, if I may say so, without casting any aspersion or reflection upon anybody whatsoever, with complete objectivity.

Sir, much controversy has centered around the point that the Central enactment which grants exemptions from the levy of sales tax in respect of goods declared to be essential to the life of the community has been contravened in the Mysore Sales Tax Act as also in the amending Bill. It will be seen, Sir, that this Essential Goods Act (Act LII of 1952) was enacted into law by Parliament subsequent to the enactment of the Mysore Sales Tax Act in 1948; and the exemptions in respect of the articles enumerated in the Schedule to the Central Act LII of 1952 have been dealt with by a series of notifications issued unde Section 6 of the Mysore Sales-Tax Act of 1948; and Act LII itself which is a very brief enactment, makes provision for the saving of whatever legislative enactments have already been made in respect of the goods sought to be exempted by that Act from of the levy of sales-tax. The Essential Goods Declaration and Regulation of Taxes on Sale or Purchase Act of 1952 provides in Section 3 that "No law made after the commencement of this Act by the Legislature of a State imposing or authorising the imposition of tax on the sale or purchase of any goods declared by this Act to be essential for the life of the community shall have effect unless it has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent." If I understood the observations which were made during the course of the debate yesterday by my esteemed friend the Leader of the Opposition and the Hon'ble Member Sri Sreenivasa Iyengar, they argued that this Central Act which confers immunity or makes an exception in the case of certain goods from the levy of sales-tax has the effect of placing certain limitations on the legislative competence of this House. All that I would like to say in respect of it is that Section 3 of that Act itself saves whatever has been enacted into law whether within the main body of the Sales Tax Act of 1948 or by way of notifications under Section 6 of that Act declaring certain goods to be exempt from the levy of sales-tax. Therefore, Sir, I consider that these observations really lack the force which the vehemence with which they were advanced in this House would probably seem to indicate they contain. There is really nothing that prevents the State of Mysore from making proposals seeking to levy sales-tax on some of the goods which are scheduled to the Central Act if, in the opinion of